Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1855. VOL. XXIII, NO. 32.

Select Poetry.

THE SABBATH.

BY SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

Fresh glides the brook, and blown the gale,
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill;
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail,
How motionless and still!

Six days of toil poor child of Cain,
Thy seventh the slave of Want may be,
Thy seventh thy limbs escaped the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

Ah, tender was the law that gave
This holy respite to thy breast;
To breath the gale, to watch the wave,
And know—the wheel may rest!

But where the waves the gentlest glide,
What image charms to lift thine eyes?
The spire reflected on the tide,
Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its nobler worth,
This rest from mortal toil is given;
Go, snatch the brief reprieve from earth;
And pass—a guest to heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,
Of power from old dominion hurled,
When rich and poor, with juster rule,
Shall share the altered world!

Alas! since time itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour;
Each age that ripens power in man,
But subjects man to power.

Yet on one day in seven, at least,
One bright republic shall be known;
Man's world awhile hath surely ceased,
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may rank divide the poor,
Oh, Dives, from the banquet hall!
The seventh the Father opes the door,
And holds his feast for all!

GOING INTO MOURNING.

The following is from Mrs. Moor's "Life in the Clearings."

"And then, this absurd fashion of wearing black for some months and years for the dead: let us calmly consider the philosophy of the thing, its use and abuse. Does it confer any benefit on the dead? Does it afford any consolation to the living? Morally or physically does it produce the least good? Does it soften one regretful pang; or dry one bitter tear, or make the wearers wiser or better? If it does not produce any ultimate benefit, it should be at once discarded as a superstitious relic of more barbarous times, when men could not gaze on the simple, unveiled face of Truth, but obscured the clear daylight of her glance under a thousand fantastic masks.

The ancient were more consistent in their mourning than the civilized people of the present day. They sat upon the ground and fasted, with rent garments, and ashes strewn upon their heads. This mortification of the flesh was a sort of penance inflicted by the self-tortured mourner for his own sins, and those of the dead. If this grief were not of lasting nature, the mourner found relief for his mental agonies in humiliation and personal suffering.—He did not array himself in silk, and wool, and fine linen, and garments cut in the most approved fashion of the day, like our modern beaux and belles, when they testify to the public their grief, for the loss of relative or friend, in the most expensive and becoming manner.

Verily, if we must wear our sorrow upon our sleeve, why not return to the sackcloth and ashes, as the most consistent demonstration of that grief which, hidden in the heart, surpasseth show.

But, then, sackcloth is a most unmanagable material. A handsome figure would be lost, buried, annihilated, in a sackcloth gown; it would be so horribly rough; it would be so horribly rude; it would wound the delicate skin of a fine lady; it could not be confined in graceful folds by clasps of jet, and pearl, and ornaments in black and gold. "Sackcloth? Faugh!—away with it. It smells of the knotted scourge and the charnel house." We, too, say, "Away with it!" True grief has no need of such miserable provocatives to woe.

The barbarians who cut and disfigure their faces for the dead, showed a noble contempt of the world, by destroying those personal attractions which the loss of the beloved had taught them to despise. But who now would have the fortitude and self-denial to imitate such an example? The mourners in crape and French merino would rather die themselves than sacrifice their beauty at the shrine of such a monstrous sorrow.

How often have I heard a knot of gossips exclaim, as some widow of a gentleman in fallen circumstances glided by in her rusty weeds, what shabby black that woman wears for her husband! I should be ashamed to appear in public in such faded mourning."

And yet, the purchase of that shabby black may have cost the desolate mourner and her orphan children the price of many a necessary meal. Ah, this putting of a poor family into black, and all the funeral trapping for pall bearers and mourners, what a terrible affair it is! what anxious thoughts! what bitter heart-aches it costs!

But the usages of society demand the sacrifice, and it must be made. The head of the family has suddenly been removed from his earthly toils, at a most complicated crisis of his affairs, which are so involved that scarcely enough can be collected to pay the expenses of the funeral, and put his family into decent mourning, but every exertion must be made to do this. This money that might, after the funeral was over, have paid the rent of a small house, and secured the widow and her young family from actual want, until she could look for and obtain some situation in which she could earn a living for herself and them, must all be sunk in conforming to a useless custom, upheld by pride and vanity in the name of grief.

"How will the funeral expenses ever be paid?" exclaims the anxious, weeping mother. "When it is all over, and the mourning bo't, there will not remain a single copper to find us in bread." The sorrow of obtaining this useless outward show of grief engrosses all the available means of the family, and that is expended upon the dead which might with careful management, have kept the living from starving. Oh, vanity of vanities! there is no folly on earth that exceeds the vanity of this!

There are many persons put off their grief when they put on their mourning, and it is a miserable satire on mankind to see these sombre-clad beings in festive halls mingling with the gay and happy, their melancholy garments affording a painful contrast to light laughter, and eyes sparkling with pleasure.

Their levity, however, must not be mistaken for hypocrisy. The world is in fault, not they. Their grief is already over,—gone like a cloud from before the sun, but they are forced to wear black for a given time. They are true to their nature, which teaches them that "no grief with man is permanent," that the storms of to-day will not darken the heavens to-morrow. It is complying with a lying custom that makes them hypocrites; and as the world always judges by appearances, it so happens that by adhering to one of its rules appearances in this instance are against them.

Nay, the very persons who, in the first genuine outburst of natural grief besought them to moderate their sorrow, to dry their tears, and be comforted for the loss they had sustained, are among the first to censure them for following the advice so common and useless. Tears are as necessary to the afflicted as showers are to the parched earth, and are the best and sweetest remedy for excessive grief.

To the mourner we would say, weep on: nature requires your tears. They are sent in mercy by Him who wept at the grave of his friend Lazarus. The man of sorrow himself taught us to weep.

We once heard a very beautiful volatile young lady exclaim, with something very like glee in her look and tone, after reading a letter she had received by the post, with its ominous black bordering and seal—"Grandmama is dead! We shall have to go into deep mourning. I am so glad, for black is so becoming to me!"

An old aunt, who was present, expressed her surprise at this indecorous avowal; when the young lady replied, with great *naivete*—"I never saw grandmama in my life. I cannot be expected to feel any grief for her death."

"Perhaps not," said her aunt. "But why, then, make a show of that which you do not feel?"

"Oh, it's the custom of the world. You know we must. It would be considered shocking not to go into very deep mourning for such a near relative."

The young lady inherited a very nice legacy, too, from her grandmamma; and, had she spoken the truth, she would have said, "I cannot weep for joy."

Her mourning, in consequence, was of the deepest and most expensive kind, and she really did look charming in her "love of a black crape bonnet" as she skipped before the glass, admiring herself in it, when it came home from the milliner's.

In contrast to the pretty young heiress, we knew a sweet orphan girl whose grief for the death of her mother, to whom she was devoutly attached, lay deeper than this hollow tinsel show: and yet the painful thought that she was too poor to pay this mark of respect to the memory of her beloved parent, in a manner suited to her birth and station, added greatly to the poignancy of her sorrow.

A family who had long been burthened with a cross old aunt, who was a martyr to rheumatic gout, and whose violent temper kept the whole house in awe, and whom they dared not offend for fear of her leaving her wealth to strangers, were in the habit of devoutly wishing the old lady a happy release from her sufferings. When this long anticipated event at length took place, the very servants were put into the deepest mourning. What a solemn farce—we should say, lie—was this!

The daughters of a wealthy farmer had prepared everything to attend the great agricultural provincial show. Unfortunately, a grandfather to whom they all seemed greatly attached, died most inconveniently the day before, and as they seldom kept a body over the second day in Canada he was buried early in the morning of the one appointed for their journey. They attended the remains to the grave, but after the funeral was over they put off their black garments and started to the show, and did not resume them until after their return. People may think this very shocking, but it was not the laying aside of the black that was so, but the fact of their being able to go from the loneliness of the grave to a scene of gaiety. The black clothes had nothing to do with this want of feeling, which would have remained the same under a black or scarlet vestment.

A gentleman in this neighborhood, since dead, who attended a public ball the same week that he had seen a lovely child consigned to the earth, would have remained the same heartless parent dressed in the deepest sables.

No instance that I have narrated of the business-like manner in which the Canadians treat death is more ridiculously striking than the following:

The wife of a rich mechanic had a brother lying, it was supposed, at the point of death. His sister sent a note to me, requesting me to relinquish an engagement I had made with a sewing girl in her favor, as she wanted her immediately to make up her mourning, the doctor having told her that her brother could not live many days.

"Mrs. ——— is going to be beforehand with death," I said, as I gave the girl the desired release. "I have known instances of persons being too late with their mourning to attend a funeral, but this is the first time I ever heard of it being made in anticipation."

After a week the girl returned to her former employment.

"Well, Anne, is Mr. ——— dead?"

"No, ma'am, nor likely to die this time, and his sister is so vexed that she bought such expensive mourning, and all for no purpose?"

The brother of this provided lady is alive to to this day the husband of a very pretty wife, and the father of a family, while she, poor body, has been consigned to the grave for more than three years.

Bounty Land Law.

Below will be found the law passed towards the close of the last Congress, giving lands to soldiers and others who served in the armies of the United States since 1790.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior, for one hundred and sixty acres of land: and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid, shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service: *Provided*, further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority, in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant, as aforesaid, under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided, further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws, regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty land warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the register and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their service in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act, the same compensation, or per centage, to which they are entitled by law, for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent, as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to, and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also, at the battle of King's mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickojack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act be applied to flotillamen and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve-fifteen.

An Act to Repeal the Tavern License Law.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same—That, from and after the passing of this act, all laws relating to inns, taverns, and retailers of vinous and spiritous liquors, within this Commonwealth, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and thereafter it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room, or place, where vinous, spiritous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof are sold or drank.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons, within this Commonwealth, shall keep for sale and sell, or in connection with any other business, or profitable employment, give, receiving therefor any price, profit or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place or any other convenience or inducement, by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spiritous malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, and any one aiding, abetting or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to indictment, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county; for the first offence, for a term not less than three, nor more than six months; and for a second offence not less than six, nor more than twelve months; and in either case to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. That if any two or more persons conspire together, by which one may sell and the other afford the place, or other convenience for drinking with intent to evade the provisions of this act, he, she or they, or either of them, indicted together or separately, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the county, not less than four nor exceeding eight months, and be fined not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of every constable, of every town, borough, township, or ward within this Commonwealth, at every term of quarter sessions of each respective county, to make return on oath, whether within his knowledge, there is any place within his bailiwick, kept and maintained in violation of this act, and it shall be the especial duty of the president judges, of all the said courts, to see that this return is faithfully made: and if any responsible citizen, of any county shall make known to such constable, the name or names, of such person or persons, who shall have violated this act, with the names of witness who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof, to the court; and upon his failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county, for a period not less than one nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

A Noble Deed.—During the night of November 26th last, in a thick snow storm, the wind blowing a heavy gale down the lake, the water chilled and making ice fast, the Canadian schooner Conductor, Capt. Hacket, struck on the bar outside of Long Point cut, on the island side, beat over and filled with water immediately, some distance from the shore, the sea making a complete breach over her, driving the crew to the rigging for their lives. In the morning at daylight they were discovered clinging to the wreck, by Mrs. Margaret Becker, a Trapper's wife, the sole inhabitant of that end of the island, her husband being over on the main land. She immediately went down abreast of the vessel on the beach, and built a large fire of logs, made some hot tea, and prepared some food for them in case they reached the shore, and to refresh and encourage their drooping spirits by showing them succor was at hand. All that long day, with the tempest raving around her, did that heroic woman watch the suffering seamen clinging to the rigging of the wreck.

Just at nightfall the Capt. called to the Mate, who was on the other side of the rigging, that they would all perish if they had to remain in the rigging another night, and that he was going to attempt to swim ashore; if he succeeded, the rest could follow him: if he drowned, they could cling to the rigging and run their chances. He leaped and struck out. As he reached the undertow and backwater, his strength failing, and chilled and benumbed with cold, he would certainly have been drowned, had not the woman gone to his rescue. She waded in through the surf up to her neck, grasping him and dragging him out safely. The balance of the crew then followed him one by one, with the same result, this noble woman breasting the sea, and meeting and dragging them out singly as they came ashore; being, in the main, instrumental in saving the whole crew. Such noble conduct deserves more than a passing notice. She is a woman of the most humble position in life, but showed herself on this occasion a true heroine, and possessed of the noblest qualities of heart and soul.—*Buffalo Com. Adv. Feb.* 28.

A Fearful Adventure—*A Boy Falling One Hundred Feet.*—Last Saturday, a thrilling incident occurred at Patterson's Falls, in Sparta, about five miles north of this village. A little boy only four years old, son of Mr. I. Patterson, left the house of his parents about two o'clock, and wandered to the head of the falls, half a mile distant. He not returning at five o'clock, a search was made in the direction of the falls, when at once the worst fears of his parents were realized.

He had gone over the brink of the frightful precipice, as his track in the snow gave evidence, which covered the more abrupt juts of the falls. In the distance below a dark speck was all that could be seen, and nothing could be heard except the sepulchral roar of the water. After considerable difficulty the summit of the falls was effected. The dark speck proved to be the hole produced by the fall, from which he was thrown into the snow about three yards to the left. He had fallen one hundred feet, and finding he could not retrace his steps, he ventured further, passing over three other falls less dangerous, where he was found nearly frozen.—*Danville Deocmrat.*

Death from Taking Ether.—Mrs. Michael Farley, of Lynn, died yesterday from the effects of ether administered by Dr. Davis, dentist. Batteries were used to bring her to, but with no effect. She leaves a husband and two small children.

The dentist was about to extract it in the regular way, when the woman requested to have ether administered. To this objection was made by Dr. Davis, he stating that it would cost her seventy-five cents more. She pulled out some money, stating that she had enough to pay, and persisted that the ether should be given her.—The doctor then inquired of her as to her state of health, if her lungs were in any way affected, &c. She replied in the negative, when he proceeded to comply with her request.

After she had inhaled from the sponge awhile, he asked her if she could feel the pain in the tooth, and she replied that she did. He then held the sponge to her nostrils for a further brief period, noticing nothing unusual, and he went to get his instruments. On his return he found that her mouth was set. He immediately proceeded to give her air, and took other means to restore her. Mr. Cames Buffum, a well-known citizen came in, and physicians were sent for; but nothing availed; she revived for a moment, breathed a little, and then died.

A coroner's inquest was held and a *post mortem* examination of the body took place, when it appeared that the lungs of the deceased were considerably diseased, and the report of the examining physicians was that she no doubt died of congestion of the lungs, brought on by the inhalation of ether.

The female who accompanied the deceased having substantiated the statement of the dentist, as to the persistent desire of the deceased to inhale ether, the jury returned a verdict exculpating him from all blame in the matter.—*Bos. Trav.*

Be a Gentleman at Home.

There are few families, we imagine, anywhere in which love is not abused, furnishing a license to impoliteness. A husband, father, or brother, will speak harsh words to those whom he loves the best, and those who love him the best, simply because the security of love and family pride keeps him from getting his head broken. It is a shame that a man will speak more impolitely at times to his wife or sister, than he would dare to any other female, except a low and vicious one. It is thus that the holiest affections of man's nature proves to be a weaker protection to woman in the family circle, than the restraint of society, and that a woman usually is indebted for the kindest politeness of life, to those not belonging to her own household. Things ought not so to be. The man who, because it will not be resented, inflicts his spleen and bad temper upon those of his hearthstone, is a small coward, and a very mean man. Kind words are the circulating medium between true gentlemen and ladies at home, and no polish exhibited in society can atone for the harsh language and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in between those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the still more sacred bonds of conjugal love.—*Springfield Republican.*

Sagacity of a Hen.—A Spanish hen which was a great favorite with her mistress, was accustomed to be fed with a dainty meal every time she laid an egg. Chucky found this out and would go to her nest and sit there a few moments, and then come forth chuckling as loud as if she had performed a great feat, and for a day or two got her usual reward; but on no egg being found on several occasions, it was suspected that Mrs. Chucky was playing false; and her usual feed being withheld, it was found that for two or three times together on the same day, she would repeat the same dodge of going and sitting for a short time on her nest, and then come forth chuckling as loud as she could for her expected reward.

We have heard it rumored that the colored population intend rising in arms against the whites in this county, during the coming holidays, next month—we presume it is nothing but a rumor; but it behooves every citizen to be on his guard about the matter, as we see negroes running around the town very frequently; and it is a common thing for them to have guns and ammunition in their houses, although the law forbid it, without an order from the Circuit Judge. It is well known that an attempt of this kind was made some years ago, by the negroes of this county; therefore it is the duty of every officer in the county to see that they are without guns, &c.—*Cambridge (Md.) Democrat.*

On Christmas day, Mr. T. W. Bates while doing the exploit of sticking a bar of lead down his throat, let go his hold, and it descended into his stomach. The physicians of this place, not knowing but Bates was trying to hoax them made a slight examination at the time, inasmuch as he had made but little ado about it, and at times denied having swallowed the lead at all. A few days after, the victim, having swallowed some acid substance, the lead began to corrode, and he became very sick. The physicians were then called in, and it was soon found that every other attempt to extract the lead would be unavailing, save opening the stomach. This being resolved upon, some five or six physicians were called in on Wednesday last when Dr. J. Bell, of this place, performed the operation, probably the first on record, of opening the stomach and extracting the lead. The bar was eleven inches in length, and about one-half the length showed the action of the acid upon it. The patient at last accounts was getting along finely, with a prospect of speedy recovery—the inflammation caused from the lead while in his stomach, being the greatest difficulty to contend with at present appearances.—*Wapella (Iowa) Intelligencer.*

Strychnia and its Antidote—In the last number of the Medical and Surgical Journal, published in Richmond, we notice an article in it on the above powerful and sudden poison by Dr. Tewkesbury, of Maine. He says:

"The frequency with which strychnia is used for poisoning purposes has attracted the serious attention not only of medical men but the public generally. The deadly certainty with which it acts, the ease of administration, and the difficulties which surround every attempt to prove with positive certainty its presence in the stomach, all unite to give this drug a dreadful notoriety.

"Dr. T. then proceeds to mention instances of his being called to see persons who had taken wilfully and by mistake doses of strychnia, and that he had given them about two teaspoonfuls of saturated solution of camphor with manifest effect and prompt relief. He also tried it by way of experiment on dogs and found that whenever he could administer the camphor speedily enough he was successful in preventing the poison from causing death."

A Successful Sportsman.—N. Powers, of Fayette county, Iowa, lately drove into Dubuque with a load of game, consisting of 1,000 quails, 1,000 prarie chickens, 100 rabbits, eight deer, five wolf skins, and two bear skins.

Frightful Accident at Meredith, N. H.—A frightful accident occurred at Meredith, N. H., on Tuesday last. Whilst the people were balloting in the Town Hall, the floor suddenly gave way, precipitating some three hundred persons into the stores beneath, a distance of 18 feet. Forty persons were taken out with their limbs broken and otherwise injured, four of whom are not expected to recover. The affair produced a most intense excitement.

A Giantess in a Fix.—They have a giantess in Maine. She is seven feet six inches in height. The Portland Argus tells the following anecdote of her: "While she was passing through the kitchen of a farm house one day, with a large pan of milk in each hand, her hair caught upon a hook which projected two or three inches from the ceiling, and held her fast. She could neither stoop to set the pans down nor raise her hands to disengage her hair, and was compelled thus to remain until her cries brought others to her assistance."

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Post* travelling in the west, tells this story:

Railway travelling would be far more wearisome than it is, but for the little scenes that occasionally occur in the cars, to relieve the monotony of the day. These are often very amusing, and sometimes quite dramatic. One of these I will endeavor to rehearse, though with small hope of giving you a correct idea of the affair. It happened that on the route between Albany and Buffalo, last week, all the seats in the car in which I was seated, were occupied by two persons, save two or three which were tenanted by one passenger each, and one of these was a blooming, well dressed maiden of eighteen or twenty years. At a way station, in came a woman, "fair, fat and forty," handsomely dressed, but with a bold, vulgar expression of countenance, and bearing in her arms a "bouncing big baby." As she pushed along, looking for an eligible seat, her eye fell upon the one occupied by the damsel aforesaid, and she immediately went up to the spot and prepared to sit down; but the occupant, with a pretty toss of her head, told the matron she would "find a seat further on." She started accordingly, and, seating herself in a remote part of the car, looked back to the aristocratic lady, and exclaimed, loud enough for everybody to hear, "Accommodation, certainly! I hope, my nice young woman, you'll have a DOZEN young 'uns yet, and every one of 'em as heavy to hold as this!" It was a terrible anathema; the maiden blushed to the very ears at the mere mention of such a thing (in public,) and the ill-suppressed laughter of the audience was itself too cruel a punishment to allow its object any idea of severer retribution.

Singular Railroad Accident.—Last Saturday morning, as the express passenger train on the New Albany and Salem Railroad was going south, and when about seven miles from Michigan City, met with a singular accident.—The train was descending a grade at a velocity of thirty miles per hour, when the baggage car suddenly jumped from the track, and went down an embankment, while the rest of the train ran on nearly half mile before it could be stopped. The baggage car contained about twenty persons, who all escaped serious injury except one man, named Roberts, employed on the telegraph line; he received internal injuries of such a nature, that his recovery is regarded as impossible. It is difficult to assign a cause for the car leaving the track; a stick of wood from the tender may have fallen under the forward truck. Those in the passenger cars felt only a slight shock as the baggage car broke away from the train.—*Chicago Dem.*

Testimonial to a Brave Woman.—It will be remembered that Margaret Baker rescued the crew of a vessel from death by drowning, during a storm on lake Erie, in the month of November, the particulars of which we published at the time. Captain Dorr, who furnished us with the particulars of the rescue at the time, has now been instrumental in donating a handsome family Bible, on the covers of which appears an inscription embodying the facts on which the gift is made. The story will thus be handed down to her posterity, and will be a rich inheritance. Captain Dorr intends, also, to procure a quantity of clothing to accompany the gift, which we understand will be acceptable. The whole story from beginning to end, is an honor to human nature, and stamps this woman as one of the heroines of the Grace Darling School.—*Buffalo paper, 10th inst.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

☞SACRAMENT.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church of Bedford on next Sabbath. Preaching on Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. STEVENSON, of Johnstown, an eminent Divine, will assist Mr. DAVIS in the solemn services. The public are affectionately invited to attend.—Comfortable seats will be shewn to all who are not members of the church.

FIRST OF APRIL.—Subscribers who contemplate changing their places of residence on the first of April, are requested to give us early notice of their removal, that we may know where and how to forward their papers after that date.

☞ The "Bounty Land Law," and an Act now before the Pennsylvania Legislature to "Repeal the Tavern License Law," will be found on the first page. An amendment making this Bill entirely prohibitory in its character was voted down a few days since—yeas 25, nays 55—20 dodging!

☞ An article on the subject of "Going into Mourning," on the first page, is worthy a careful perusal. It presents a Life Picture of the times.

☞**The "Bedford Ridemen"** paraded on last Saturday and were regularly organized by Brigade Inspector EVANS, who addressed the company in a brief, but neat and appropriate speech. They looked well, marched well, and fired well. The company was handsomely entertained at the house of Maj. WASHABAUGH, who, for many years, was Brigade Inspector of Bedford county.

☞SAD.—The house of Michael Keller, in Rye township, Perry county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night a-week, and three of his children perished in the flames.

☞The bill repealing the license laws of the State passed the House finally, on Friday last, by vote of 47 to 30. There were 23 absentees.

LARGE FIRE—Loss $600,000.—On the 7th inst., a large fire occurred at Weston, Mo., destroying two blocks on Dye and Market streets, in the business part of the city. The merchants are heavy sufferers. The loss is estimated at $600,000. The amount of insurance is not stated.

☞LOUISIANA.—It is said that there are at the present time three hundred and ten candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor in Louisiana.

☞The Know-Nothings were badly beaten at the election in Salem, N. J., on Tuesday last.

☞A new secret political association has been organized at Albany, calling themselves "Rabbits."—Its character is not divulged.

☞Know-Nothingism is below par in Arkansas. The Legislature of that State has passed resolutions denouncing the Order, by a vote of 91 to 6.

Death of the Czar Nicholas.

By the Africa, which arrived at Halifax 17th inst. we have the important announcement of the death of Nicholas, Czar of Russia. This intelligence was communicated to the House of Peers by Lord Clearendon on March 2d. It came from two points—Berlin and the Hague—and in both instances was telegraphed by the British resident ministers at the city. Lord Palmerston made a similar statement, on the same evening, in the House of Commons. There seems to be no doubt of the correctness of the report. The Emperor had been suffering from an attack of influenza, but his death was occasioned by pulmonary apoplexy. Nicholas I., Paulovitch, will be succeeded by the crown prince, Alexander, who is thirty-seven years of age. He at present commands the Imperial Guards or the army, and is stationed at Warsaw, as chief of that division.

The late Emperor was a man of daring and unequalled ambition, of great powers of endurance both mental and physical, capable of planning vast enterprises, and gifted with those qualities of mind which enabled him to grasp the necessities as well as the outlines of all his schemes. His bold, resolute bearing, combined with the serious, religious element of his character, made him almost a god with the Russian people, who are superstitiously inclined, and wedded to the Greek Church as firmly as they are to the Russian Emperor. In the early part of his reign Nicholas laid his iron hand with terrible severity upon a budding rebellion against his authority. One bloody, remorseless sacrifice was enough. It exhibited the character of the man to his people; and those who loved him not, at least desisted from any further machinations against his authority. The one main object that, like a star, led Nicholas all his life-long journey, was the glory and renown of his Empire.—For that he lived, labored, and fought fierce battles, both on the field and in the Councils of Nations.—With him Russia was all. He had dwelt upon the past with all a student's love, with all a warrior's stern delight, and what his ancestors had begun he determined to carry forward. This promise has been kept faithfully, and in the midst of a war partly national, fully religious, but still intended to strengthen Russian influence in Europe, death closed his eventful career.

What effect the death of Nicholas will have upon the present conflict cannot be even surmised at this early day. It is said that in Europe the peace party are sanguine that it will be followed by a cessation of hostilities and permanent peace. But that is mere conjecture. Alexander was not only deeply attached to his father as a son, but as a statesman he placed the most unbounded confidence in the purity of his motives, the comprehensiveness of his plans, and the fidelity of his patriotism. He knew the secret springs and motives which actuated the late Emperor, familiar with all his plans for the future, and hence will not rudely be driven from that course which commanded the confidence of his father when living. Besides, an abandonment of the campaign, immediately at the death of the Emperor, would be a reflection on his conduct not likely to receive the sanction of the crown Prince. Like his father, Alexander has now a historical character to sustain.—The glory and renown of Russia is committed to his care. The war commenced by the late Czar is not without a great leading idea. With that idea Alexander is familiar. To it he no doubt gave his assent, and hence any peace to meet his concurrence will have to bring with it the darling objects of Russian ambition. In this light we view the death of Nicholas. It does not, to our mind, increase the chances of peace, though it may produce a material change in European policy on the part of the Allies.—*Argus.*

The rumored death of the Czar is doubted by several of our cotemporaries, but is generally believed at Washington. Alexander II., his oldest son, succeeds to the throne.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

☞The Know Nothing organization claim to have carried a majority of the Townships in Bedford county at the elections on last Friday, and we presume the statement is true. We feel no interest in making an examination as to *how* the matter was done. We probably have a *Key* to all these Know Nothing Victories in the following paragraph from the Perry Freeman, which we find in the Philadelphia News of Monday last:

"This is a strange world we live in. Strange things are coming to pass. PATRIOTISM and STATESMANSHIP are ignored."

☞The election in New Hampshire on last Tuesday, week, resulted in the election of the entire Know Nothing Ticket by a majority of about four thousand. The Democratic Party had to contend single-handed against a *fusion* of all opposing elements, whigs, freesoilers, abolitionists, know-nothings, &c. &c. so that the result does not seem to astonish any body. The only surprize is that the majority was not much larger.

☞The Wilkesbarre Farmer, a Know Nothing paper, in criticising the conduct of the present Legislature on the U. S. Senator question, says:

"If this is a natural result of *secret* Know-Nothingism, we advise our friends to be done with it."

Bills Approved by the Governor.

The following bills signed by the Governor, were presented in a message to the Senate on the 17th inst:

A supplement to the charter of the Thomas iron company, approved April 4, 1851.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Chester railroad company, passed the 18th day of February, 1831.

An act to authorize Ridgway township, in Elk county, to purchase a bridge over the Clarion river, and levy an additional tax to pay for the same.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the Wagner free institute of science.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act for the relief of Jas. and Wm. Patton and Wm. Wharton, of Turbett township, Juniata county; incorporting the Building Association fire insurance company of Philadelphia, et cetera, approved the 1st day of May, 1852.

An act extending the jurisdiction of the courts of this Commonwealth in cases of divorce.

Supplement to the act, entitled an act to incorporate the South Mountain railroad company, approved the 5th day of May, 1851.

An act relating to the election of constables in the borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams.

An act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Norristown telegraph company.

An act relative to the several courts of Jefferson county.

A supplement to the act laying a tax on dogs in certain townships in the county of Chester.

An act authorizing the incorporation of the Allentown Bank.

An act extending to East Earl township, Lancaster county, the provisions of the 13th section of an act relative to the elections of assessors and constables in Salisbury and Garnarvon townships, in said county, approved April 10, 1851.

An act appropriating $80,000 for the continuation of the new work on the Allegheny Portage railroad.

HONOR WELL BESTOWED.—The Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, received at the commencement of Jefferson College, on Saturday last, the degree of Doctor of Laws. The learned Judge is most worthy of an LL.D.

THE PEACH CROP AT THE WEST.—The Cleaveland Herald says "we have serious fears the peaches have been injured by the unparalleled severity of the weather. A fruit grower in East Cleveland reports his peaches killed upon eleven streets on twelve examined. In the city from a slight examination, we think enough fruit buds are alive to secure a fair yield, but an unusual amount of the wood is killed, even branches of two years' growth. An extensive horticulturalist on the West side thinks peaches are safe, and should we have no ice storm, it is to be hoped that the cold thus far has merely thinned out the crop, not destroyed it."

A Party of Vitality.

Our friends behold clearly now what many of them saw but darkly before. Except the Democratic party, there is no public political organization in Michigan of any vitality.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Such is the confession of the Detroit *Advertiser* (Whig) in an article concerning the recent charter election in Detroit, at which the Democratic ticket was elected over a "fusion" of all other political elements. The admission of the *Advertiser* that "except the Democratic party, there is no public political organization in Michigan of any vitality," is equally true in its application to most of the other states of the Union.

The Whig party exists in fragmentary sections in some parts of the country, but it is so hopelessly distracted, and in different States holds to such diverse views, and is to such an extent merged in other organizations and isms, that it cannot be said to have any "vitality."

There has been during the last six or eight months an attempt to form a new party, under the cognomen of "Republican," based on the anti-slavery element, and composed of the Whigs, the Abolitionists, and such Democrats as could be seduced into "fusion," but we hardly think it can be said to have "any vitality" now, although it showed some signs of life during the fall campaign.

The Know-Nothings constitute the only party except the Democratic, which can now be said to be really "alive and kicking." But theirs is a sort of spasmodic "vitality," which has no element of life to sustain it permanently, and which, however lively and active it may be for a time, must with no great delay expire.

The Democratic party has the 'vitality' of full developed, vigorous manhood. It rests upon principles sound and enduring, and embracing the whole country in their scope. It can rally its followers throughout the length and breadth of the land, animated by a common purpose, and co-operating in support of doctrines equally cherished by all. The Detroit papers speak with great truth and discernment in denominating it the only "public political organization of any vitality."—*Albany Argus.*

OUTRAGE UPON AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AT HAVANA.—The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Standard, under date of the 5th instant, writes:

"Another outrage occurred only yesterday. A gentleman by the name of Josselyn, who, I understand, was a native of New York city, and who received a portion of his medical education in that city, has been here for the last six or eight years, and occasionally practising his profession as a physician. He married a wealthy lady, a native of the island, some three or four years ago, and his life since that time has been comparatively quiet and retired. He was known as a most peaceable and inoffensive man, and was never suspected, that I could learn, of being engaged in any of the attempts at revolution which are so much talked about, and about which everybody knows so little. But in some way he became obnoxious to the authorities, and it is supposed he has been watched for a considerable length of time. Yesterday morning he received some insolence from a straggler from one of the captain general's most respectable body of troops. A quarrel was the result, which ended in the man with the musket having the weapon wrenched from his hands, and himself sprawled upon the plaza, where the rencontre took place. In about an hour afterwards his house was entered with the least possible ceremony by a dozen or more of such wretches as the one he had just used so roughly, a pair of irons put upon his hands, and himself walked off to the Moro. A double-barrel shot gun and a revolver, which were found on the premises, were taken along with him; but whether these will be sufficient to convict him of a conspiracy against the government, I am unable to say. Perhaps Concha, under whose authority the arrest was made, could give a more certain answer."

Applications for Bounty Land Warrants.—It is stated that already some fifteen hundred applications have been made for bounty lands under the law passed by Congress only a week ago. On Monday three hundred and fifty such applications were received. The *Star* says:

It is estimated at the Pension Bureau that about 300,000 such applications will be made under the law, requiring 32,000,000 of acres to satisfy them. The amendments made in the bill by the House, reduced the quantity of lands to be taken up under it from more than 100,000,000 acres to about the quantity we name above.

From the Philadelphia Argus.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The news by the Pacific announces another Ministerial crisis in England. The Palmerston composite ministry has dissolved. Four of the principal members, Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr, Cardwell, have seceded. The reasons assigned for this step on the part of the late Ministers is the adoption of Mr. Roebuck's motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the management of war.—The notice of this committee was the bomb that exploded under Lord Derby and his Ministry, and now its selection has blown at least four of the new Ministry out of their seats. It was supposed that a reconstruction of the Ministry would have satisfied Mr. Roebuck and the party he represents, but Lord Palmerston had scarce announced his assistants, when it became apparent that there was a settled, determined mutiny in the house of Commons, none the less formidable and determined because it did not burst forth with impatience or vehemence at the very commencement of the new administration of the government. This state of feeling was early appreciated by the new Premier, and he offered to the House of Commons the government as its committee, and stated that government, in fact, had commenced those very reforms, and had sent out commissioners, or was sending them, to inquire into all those abuses which it was alleged existed in the Crimea.—In this manner the crafty Minister endeavored to lull the storm which he felt was pent up in the majority of the House of Commons.

But this movement would not satisfy the progressive party. They clamored for the knife, not plaster and ointment to patch up the old system. The Horse Guard policy was believed to be at the bottom of those disasters which have destroyed the finest army that ever left the shores of England, and inflicted a stain on the nation almost indelible in its effects, and this was the point to which all arrows were flighted. After all the explanations and protestations of the Premier, Mr. Roebuck stated that he would persevere with his Committee: and nominated an extremely hostile list, evidently constructed for the purpose of getting at all the facts, no matter how hard they might tell against the government, or the Derby Ministry. At this juncture, a Cabinet Council was held to consult with reference to this movement which pretended mischief if not checked. Three of the members held firm to a tacit understanding, strengthened by Lord Palmerston's conversation and the admitted merits of the case, that Mr. Roebuck's motion for an incriminatory inquiry was to be resisted. This position appears to have been contested by Lord Palmerston, with the support of the majority in the Cabinet. Negotiations had been going on with Mr. Roebuck, and he had consented to what Ministers considered a material change in the terms of this motion; and instead of a committee composed entirely of Members presumed to be anxious for a conviction, the list consisted of four gentlemen usually regarded as supporters of Government, four opponents of Government, with three regarded as independent, but certainly not of a highly Ministerial cast. With the motion thus modified, Lord Palmerston proposed to agree: and from the sequel, it appears, that the majority of the Cabinet acquiesced to his course. The difference between the majority and the three dissentients proved to be irreconcilable, and then came the resignation of Mr. Cardwell, and the selection of persons to fill the vacant Ministerial posts.

Who are and who are not Ministers of England is of small moment when compared with the question, What does the upheaving of the middling classes, represented by Mr. Roebuck, indicate? This management of the war, or want of confience in Lord Derby, or Lord John Russell, may be the surface reason. But are there not deeper causes lying far beneath, whose volcanic fires, long smothered, are now moving the whole political fabric of England? Do not the cheers and sympathy which greet the labors of Roebuck and his associates show that the Democracy of England are beginning to feel their true strength, and, like an awakened giant, are eager to meet their foe? The Derby ministry failed. Then came Palmerston's and that, in less than two weeks, has lost four of its members, with a certainty also that, on a division in the House of Commons, the majority would be adverse to the balance. The question now is, What ministry is likely to succeed when these have failed? The only possible government seems to be a ministry acting under the direction of the House of Commons. In other words, the people seem determined on acting through their immediate representatives in the more popular branch of the legislature, and are calling upon ministers to reflect their will, rather than exercise ministerial functions without accountability to the country. Whatever may be the conjectures which these changes suggest, one thing is certain, something more is demanded than any kind of reform yet indicated, either official or parliamentary. A mere change of men, either Whig, Tory, or conservative, will not satisfy the public.

Should Lord Palmerston's patchwork ministry be defeated on some important measure—which is more than probable—then comes a dissolution of Parliament, and a new election, which is, in fact, a bloodless and partial revolution. The whole system and practice of the aristocracy as exemplified in the history of the present miserable and disgraceful conduct of the war will be put at issue before the people, examined and criticised. Can there be a doubt of the people's verdict? If—in the present House of Commons, elected with no reference to this question of reform—the progressive spirit is strong enough to overleap all the old barriers and fasten its fingers around the throat of old systems and abuses, what may not be expected of the people when aroused to action by such events as have taken place within a twelvemonth? The working classes are already in arms for bread and the small land-holders whisper vengeance from between their tight clenched teeth. One Ministry after another passes before them like a picture, and still they are not satisfied. They have some how or other got an idea that the institutions under which they live require some invigorating renovation, some principle which will bring them nearer to the people, and this forms a staple ingredient in all their hopes. It is because Mr. Roebuck represents, to some extent, that leading thought in the House of Commons, that he is the idol of the English middle classes at the present time.

The distant future is pregnant with mighty results for England. Peace may be conquered or won by diplomacy from Russia, but who shall still that tide which now swells to overflowing in ten thousands of English hearts when thinking and talking of Constitutional liberty? That is the issue to be met and before which a change in the Ministry sinks into insignificance.

The advices by the African, which are to the 3d inst., represent Mr. Roebuck's committee as proceeding vigorously, and as an evidence of the earnestness with which the inquiry is to be prosecuted, it is stated that on the 1st inst., Mr. Roebuck appeared at the Bar of the House of Lords with a message from the Commons, citing the Duke of New Castle to give evidence before the committee.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Bennett, of the N. York Herald, whose friendship for the Know-Nothing Order was already announced, in speaking of the Order and the next Presidency, says:—

"Who knows? Who can tell now whether this mysterious but powerful party will exist in fact so long. It may in the interval be broken up and dispersed. There are some symptoms of this in this State and Massachusetts. Their oaths of submission are too rigid, their discipline too despotic, long to hold independent freeborn men together. They must reform this feature of their sacred Mysteries. Where a pledge of honor cannot be relied upon in politics, vain are the restraints of inquisitorial espionage, spells and tortures. These things will not answer. The rebellion at Albany proves it. Let the Know-Nothings act accordingly, or abandon at once all their estimates of the Presidency."

☞The Legislature of Indiana have adjourned *sine die*, without being able to elect a U. S. Senator, or any of the State officers usually chosen by that body.

☞In the State Legislature, on Wednesday, the Senate took up and passed finally, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, the bill chartering the Honesdale bank, which was vetoed by Governor Bigler.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS FOR SETTING A GANDER'S LEG.—Dr. S. came to settle at Bloomfield, a half a mile north of what is now called Piety Hill, or Birmingham, in 1820, and commenced farming and the practice of medicine. A year or two afterwards, a neighbor, as he was called, a man who lived about eight miles off, with whom the Doctor was at variance, called him about the middle of a bitter winter night, to his house to mend a broken leg. The Doctor was never backward in obeying a professional call, and was under way in short order. Arrving at the place, he found the patient to be an old gander, who sure enough had a broken leg; so he set out to work, made splints and bandages, put the leg in place and went home, leaving Mr. Gander as comfortable as could be expected. In due time the owner of the gander was presented with a bill of $10, for surgical services which he refused to pay.

Dr. S. sued him before a justice, and recovered the amount with costs. The gander appealed, or his owner did for him, the judgement was affirmed with new costs. The gander took another and last appeal to the Supreme Court where the judgment was affirmed with new costs, from which the court had an execution issued for $10 damages and $150 costs of suit which was levied on the farm and finally paid, leaving the world in doubt which was the greatest goose of the two.—*Dayton (O.) Empire.*

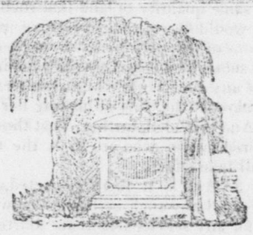
There are few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these bitters, and been rescued from death by dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c. for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr C M Jackson, at the German medicine Store, No 120 Arch street, Philadelphia—See advertisement.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 20.—No export demand for Flour. Small lots for home consumption, $9 a 9 25.—Wheat $2 12½ a 2 25.—Rye $1 25.—Corn dull, and selling at 90 cents per bushel.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday the 20th, at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Wm. Missener, and Miss Susan Clutz, both of Bedford township.



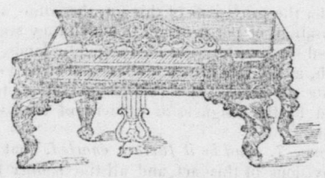
DIED:

In this Borough, very suddenly, on last Friday evening, RICHARD, son of Mr. James R. and Mary Hallam, aged 3 years and 3 months. He was a very sprightly and interesting child, and a favorite with all who knew him. A few moments before he took sick, the little innocent remarked to his mother, "*I am going right up to Heaven!*"—and, in less than 24 hours, his unspotted soul reached that "happy home."

On the 15th inst., at the residence of her mother, Miss Eliza Baylor, aged 40 years, 1 month, and 10 days.

ONIONS.—One barrel Seed Onions—just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Exchange Building.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal
Awarded to C. MEYER,
For his Two Pianoes, London, October 15, '51.



C. MEYER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianoes equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.

Wareroom No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
March 9, 1855—3m.

NOTICE.

Those friends who have been kind enough to subscribe towards the purchase of a Parsonage in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Bedford, are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their subscription to the subscriber, at an early date, as the 1st of April is rapidly approaching, when the property, which has been secured, must be paid for.

THOS. K. DAVIS.

Bedford, Feb. 23, 1855.

Notice of Inquisition.

Whereas ABRAHAM SPARKS, late of west Providence Township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

The Mansion Place, containing three hundred acres, more or less, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Mathew M. Peebles and others, and lying on both sides of the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road.

Also another Tract of Land containing one hundred and seventy eight acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Mathew M. Peebles, Isaac Meixell, Daniel Sparks, and others, situate in said township.

Also, one other Tract, containing one hundred and fifty three acres, adjoining lands of Henry Richey, John Reily, John Smith and others, situate in said township.

Also, one other Tract, purchased from Saml. H. Tate's administrators, containing two hundred and eleven acres more or less, adjoining Nancy Black, John Nycum, Jas. Reiley, and others, and situate in East Providence Township.

Also, one other Tract adjoining lands of John Nycum, Isaac Diehl, and others, containing forty seven acres, more or less, situate in East Providence township.

Also one other Tract, adjoining Bernard Means and others, containing seventy-five acres more or less, and situate in Monroe township.

Also, one other Tract, adjoining the Mansion Tract, Uriah Hughes and others, and containing forty-four acres, more or less, and situate in West Providence Township.

Also, one other Tract containing four acres more or less, adjoining James Moses' heirs, Baltzer Morgart's heirs, and others, and situate in West Providence Township.

Also, one other Tract in West Providence Township, containing two hundred and twenty-four acres, more or less, and adjoining lands of George Smouse, Frederick Mench, Weichfoos, Solomon Hollar, and others.

Also a Lot of ground in Bloody Run No. 10.

Also, one other Lot in the said town of Bloody Run No. 11.

Leaving the following named heirs and legal representatives, to wit:

Sarah Sparks, a sister, residing in Bedford county, Hannah, a sister, intermarried with Solomon Hollar, residing in Bedford county, Joseph Sparks, a brother, residing in Bureau Co. Illinois, Mary, a sister, the widow of Boltzer Morgart, deceased, residing in Bedford county, Delilah, a sister, intermarried with Uriah Hughes, residing in Bedford county, Rachel, a sister, intermarried with Moses Bennard, residing in Athens county, Ohio, Solomon, (petitioner) a brother, residing in Bedford county: and the issue of John, a deceased brother, viz: Sarah Sparks, residing in Rock Island county, Illinois, and Rachel Sparks, Uriah H. Sparks, Delilah Sparks, William Sparks, Jonas Sparks, and John Sparks, all residing in Bedford county, and all being minors, all of whom, except Sarah, have for their guardian William States.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Thursday, the 19th day of April next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 23, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

POSTPONEMENT!

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 17th day of March next, the following described Tract of 118 acres of land, situate in Liberty Township, adjoining lands of David Stoler and others.

This land is limestone of a good quality, lies one and a half miles from Stonerstown, and within about one mile of the Broadtop Railroad.

Has erected on it a two story log-house and kitchen; a good bank barn, blacksmith shop, spring-house, and other buildings. Also, a fine apple orchard thereon, with a variety of other fruit trees. There is also a never-failing spring of good water on the premises. Terms, which are easy, will be made known on the day of sale.

DAVID STOLER,
Adm'r of the estate of John Stoler, deceased.
Feb. 16, 1855.

☞The above property not having been disposed of on the day specified, the sale is postponed until **TUESDAY** the **17th day of APRIL** next, when it will be offered as above.

March 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Bittle, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment: and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB S. BRUMBAUGH,
March 23, 1855. Administrator.

Bedford Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of MARCH inst. at the Washington Hotel, in the borough of Bedford, the following described property, to wit:

Four Horses, one Mare with colt, 2 Cows, a large quantity of feather Beds, and Hair, husk and Straw Mattrasses; also a large lot of Bedsteads, Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, Comforts, wash Stands, with bowls and pitchers; a large lot of stair and entry Carpeting; Oil Cloth, Looking Glasses, a set of Parlor Chairs, a large lot of common Chairs, Tables and Stands, 2 large ten plate Stoves, 3 chamber Stoves; 1 coal Stove, a large lot of Queensware, a lot of ivory handle Knives and Forks, a lot of silver tea and table Spoons, a large lot of fine linen Sheets, Andirons, 2 Sofas, dining room Tables, 2 Sideboards, a lot of Bar Furniture, and a great variety of articles in this line too tedious to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

☞Terms made known on day of sale.

☞The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold, should the sale not close on the day above specified.

S. DAVIS.

March 16, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE!

The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Napier township, will sell at public sale, on the premises, all that, their late Church building, situate in the Borough of Schellsburg, fronting 29 feet on Wine Street and 28 feet on Mill street, the same being a two stoy log building rough-cast, and in good condition—can be used either for public or private use. Title good and will be made under decree of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County. Sale will be held on Saturday the 31st day of March, inst.

☞TERMS:—Cash.

GEO. W. HORN,
HENRY CULP,
Et al Trustees, &c.

Feb. 9, 1855.—3t.

$50 REWARD.

Was stolen from the stable of the subscriber in Cumberland Valley Township on the night of the 8th inst. a dark bay Horse with two white feet, small star in the forehead, (rather long,) one eye resembling a glass-eye, having more white than the other; by close examination a little white will be found on the under lip; his feet are large; he is a regular trotter.

He is full 16 hands high, five years old this spring, and carries up well when rode.

The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or thirty dollars for the horse alone.

Address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

NICHOLAS BOOR.

Feb. 23, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 24th day of March next,

the following described property situate in East Providance Township, and lying immediately north of the Turnpike at the foot of Rays Hill, adjoining lands of William Grove, David Richey, Adam Hinish, Jacob Richey and others; containing four hundred and fifty-one acres; having thereon erected a Two Story Log House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings.

Also, on the premises, is an excellent Orchard of choice Fruit.

This property will be sold together or in two parts to suit purchasers.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

WESLEY FISHER,
Adm'r of the estate of Philip Fisher, deceased.

Feb. 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Henry Koons, late of Bedford Township, deceased, that all persons having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted thereto are hereby required to make immediate payment.

HENRY KOONS,
DAVID KOONS,
PETER WINEGARNER,
Executors of Henry Koons, deceased.

March 2, 1855.

A CARD.

An impression having started that I intend to leave Bedford on the 1st of April next, I would state that such is not the case. I still continue in the practice of Dentistry at my old stand, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where I intend remaining, and all who require my professional services may rely upon having their operations attended to with, *promptness and care.*

Justice to myself requires me to state that my advertised terms (INVARIABLY CASH) will be strictly adhered to. That there may be no mistake and no offence given hereafter, I will mention that no operations will be resigned to the hands of Patients until paid for. This will be enforced without respect to persons." It need not, however, interfere in the case of those who may require operations for the relief of pains, as such operations, in the case of those unable to pay, will, (as heretofore) be performed gratis.

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, March 9, 1855.

NOTICE:

Miss R. S. PROCTER will re-open her school, in the Lecture-Room of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday next, the 19th of March, when she will be happy to receive any new pupils whose parents may confide them to her care.

March 16, 1855.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John H. Rush, upon his final account as administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Taylor, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on Tuesday the 3d day of April next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN A. BLODGET,
March 9, 1855. Auditor.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the mercantile business, was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be transacted by Thos. J. Porter. All persons interested are notified to attend to the settlement of their accounts without delay, as it is necessary to close the books of the Firm.

ISAAC H. THARP,
THOS. J. PORTER.

Palo Alto, Bedford co. March 9, 1855.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

Dr. C. L. KELLING, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lupus, Moles or Marks, Scrotula or King's Evil; and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets: Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HALF PRICE!—Remnants of De Laines, and other Goods on hand, which we are selling at about half their value.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 26. *Exchange Building.*

REMOVAL.—The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have removed their Store to Exchange Building, where it will afford us pleasure to offer Goods of every description, at the lowest prices, to all who may favor us with a call.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Real Estate Broker, Bedford, Pa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. He will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Land.

He has two or three Farms and 4,000 acres of unimproved land for sale.

He has been appointed agent to prosecute the Robert Morris claims, to lands, in Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Adams, Perry, Juniata, Franklin, and Fulton counties.

Persons holding the Robert Morris lands by purchase, improvement, or warrant, may complete their titles by calling soon. Suits will be instituted against all trespassers not regarding this notice. ☞ Office on Julianna street.

Jan. 26, 1855.

A WORD TO SOLDIERS!

Republics are no longer ungrateful! Your country has done you full and ample justice!

All persons entitled to the benefits of the "Bounty Land Bill, are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend to their claims. Soldiers who served fourteen days, their widows and minor children, are entitled to 160 acres of land under the present law. ☞ Office on Julianna street.

JOSEPH W. TATE.

March 16, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞ Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE MILLS, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. MILLS, Administrator.

Feb. 2, 1855.*

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

New Firm! New Store!! and New Goods!!!

The subscribers, having just received and opened at the old stand of J. H. SCHELL, a new and splendid assortment of Goods, respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

Their stock consists of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

of the finest and newest styles; also, a large assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Nails, Glassware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and, in fact, every article that is kept in a well regulated country store, all of which have been carefully selected, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *CASH or PRODUCE.*

MARIA SCHELL,
JACOB S. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, Pa., }
Nov. 10, 1854. }

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and hdkfs., knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Mansseline De Rege, Mousseline Delaines, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, Silk Poplins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a fip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Ginghams, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, White Goods, Embroiders, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed do., Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 12½, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperm and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.

All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

LEATHER.
FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia.

Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

Receipts and Expenditures

of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County for the year ending January 1, 1855.

	DR.
Cash from V. Steckman,	$21 94
H. Moore, Collector of B. B.,	100 00
Moses Wisegarver, B. T.,	200 39
Isaac Kurtman, Broadtop,	27 11
Abra. Snowden, C. V.	107 67
Elias Gump, Colerain,	100 19
Jesse Dicken, Southampton,	50 00
Jos. Barkman, Monroe,	75 00
Henry Wilt, E. Prov.	40 90
J. S. Ritchey, W. Prov.	39 88
David Evans, Londonderry,	39 92
Nathan Wright, St. Clair,	166 00
J. Working, S. Woodb'y.	17 29
Jacob Kifer, M. Woodb'y.	191 48
Saml. Dubbs, Union,	105 23
Andrew Horn, Napier,	257 31
Geo. Frelegh, Harrison,	11 00
COLECTORS FOR 1854.	
David Ford, Broadtop,	40 90
Wm. Iimes, Southampton,	70 00
Jacob Werkinger, dec'd. S. Wood'by.	86 25
J. Brumbaugh, do	158 00
Emanuel J. Diehl, Colerain,	58 56
J. S. Hetrick, by E. Mentzer,	50 00
Wm. O'Neal, Monroe,	50 00
Charles Stuckey, B. T.,	215 00
David Eshelman, E. Prov.	60 09
Jacob Corle, Union,	80 00
William Hull, Napier,	142 00
J. S. Hetrick, by E. Mentzer,	37 00
Wm. Gephart, (late Steward,)	6 25
David Cypher, Liberty,	36 00
S. Williams, W. Providence,	196 40
James Fink, Hopewell,	52 00
John Lowery, Londonderry,	50 00
Samuel Shuck, Bedford Bor.	160 01
H. Nicodemus, Esq. of H. Burkholder, Judgment,	9 31
Daniel Trosel, monies of H. Trosel,	3 00
S. Imler, monies of F. Ling,	18 47
Amount due Treasurer, over paid,	19 11
	$3149 57

CONTRA. CR.

JANUARY 1, 1854.

Amt. due Treas'r at last settlement,	$11 79
Paid Dr. S. D. Scott, medical attendance on out door paupers, '53	97 40
Wm. Millburn, making coffins, '51	2 25
N. Lyons, bill of lumber, '54	13 33
Mrs. Smith, supporting pauper,	5 00
James M. Gibson, his half-year salary,	45 00
S. Devore, bringing pauper to P. H.	6 17
J. Snyder, supporting pauper,	17 45
A. Saupp, bill of hardware,	8 79
Kelly & Dugdale bill of goods '51	14 63
Mrs. Smith, supporting pauper, '54	5 00
Peter Naugle, bill of beef,	5 34
Dr. Reamer, 2 quarter's salary,	25 00
S. H. Tate, lumber for mill, '51	26 12½
J. M. Gibson, bill of bacon, &c. '53	108 19
L. Johnson, supporting pauper, '54	9 25
G. Menkley, bringing pauper to P. H.	3 97½
J. W. Lingenfelter, 2 quarter's salary for 1854,	81 25
do do for 1853,	81 25
S. Whetstone, half-year salary, '54	10 00
E. Mentzer, bill of pork,	8 46
do half-year salary, &c.,	15 00
Dr Reamers's bill of drugs,	42 93
Kelly & Dugdale, bill of goods,	32 30
M. Boor bringing pauper to P. H.	3 00
J. Crisman, coffin for pauper,	2 00
J. Murray, bringing pauper to P. H.	6 87
F. Caks, do do	5 97
Adam Shafer, Long straw,	3 56
H. Harshbarger's bill of bacon,	16 62½
John Miller, bill of shoemaking, '54	13 51
Henry Shafer, bill of bacon,	6 61
Brown & Hohman, bill of goods,	89 19
Jos. Filler, work done at Mill, '51	50 00
N. Boor, apple butter, '54	7 08
S. J. Castner, issuing orders,	5 00
D. Trostle, apple-butter and bacon,	9 53
T. Imler, attendance at Court,	98
do bill of corn,	8 40
J. M. Gibson, half-year salary, '53	45 00
J. Gates, bringing paupers to P. H.	3 97
Solomon Filler, bill of nails and Lumber for mill, '51	46 66
J. H. Filler, bill for printing, '54	25 00
Jonathan Carrol, supporting pauper,	23 50
E. Mentzer bill of pork,	15 27
Adam Croyle, supporting pauper	5 00
H. J. Henderson, repairing oven,	2 00
M. M'Ilwain, bringing pauper to P. H.	10 17
John A. Blodget, services in the Miltenberger case,	10 00
Mrs. Lingenfelter's services as matron in 1854,	12 00
Wm. Stahl, making coffin for pauper,	2 00
Jacob S. Ritchey, bill of pork,	11 70
Henry Fluck, bringing pauper to P. H.	8 75
A. Saupp, bill of hardware,	10 21
David Over, bill of printing,	25 00
Samuel Whetstone, distributing Duplicates,	5 00
John Corley do	5 00
E. Mentzer, do	5 00
W. W. Laney, coal use of mill,	10 00
Peter Radebaugh, bill of goods, '53	87
John J. & Chas. Cessna, bill of smithing, '54	68
G. W. Smith, bringing pauper to P. H.	1 00
Henry Fluck, do '53	13 12½
Josiah Kensinger, do do	5 37½
G. W. Smith, bill of flour barrels,	5 33
Adam Snyder, cider, apples and apple butter,	16 00
William Gephart, (late steward,) his 2 quarter's salary for '51	81 25
G. D. Shuck & Co's. bill of wagon work &c. for use of mill, '54	57 54
Wm. Leary, supporting pauper,	23 43
S. Shuck, his bill of store and Tanyard,	79 04
S. Whetstone, half-year salary,	10 00
F. Mentzer, do	10 00
J. M. Gibson, bill of goods,	90 10
do clerking for Auditors,	5 00
Fr. Gordon, bill of beef,	8 31¼
J. G. Clark, bill of Veal,	4 59
Wm. & J. C. Keyser, bill of batting,	5 83
Kelly & Dugdale, bill of goods,	51 89
J. Alstadt, for auditing account, '53	4 50
J. M. Gibson, half-year salary, do	45 00
John Sill, articles for out door pauper,	15 25
Abram. Ritchey, bill of apple butter,	19 00
Nicholas Boor, bill of beef and pork,	41 62½
Wm. Leary, supporting pauper, '54	10 00
L. Jimason, bill of Beef,	16 25
N. Lyon, bill of goods, lumber, &c.	26 76
L. Johnson, supporting pauper, '53	10 00
N. Lyons bill of goods,	31 44
Solomon Filler, bill of goods, '54	18 33
J. W. Tomlinson, bill of beef, '53	20 34
S. Filler, supporting pauper, '50	1 50
J. W. Blymire, bill of tinware '52	15 08
Saml. Phillips, bill of beef, do	11 20
Geo. Widle for weaving blanketing and Linsey,	9 10
J. W. Tumblinson, bill of beef, '54	17 97
S. Whetstone, bill of Long straw,	7 20
Geo. Widle, bill of weaving, '50	8 50
Henry Beegle, bill of pork, '54	9 25
Fred'k. Mench, bill of Beef. '51	9 28
Do do '52	8 25
Do do '53	8 50
Do do pork do	2 70
Do do 1 load of pine,	1 50
A. R. Crane, bill of Beef, '53	16 17
T. Murray & Bro's. bill of lumber, '54	6 00
John Miller, bill for shoemaking, do	15 23
Cornelius Whetstone, bill of Pork, do	13 70
Adam Barnhart, bill of Beef, do	12 62½
S. H. Tate, services as attorney, '53	16 91
Robert Fyan, bill of goods do	31 79
Mrs. Clarr, supporting pauper do	2 00
William Chenoweth for smut machine,	30 17
John Curley, one year's salary, '54	20 00
James M. Gibson, distributing Duplicates, do	5 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, bringing pauper to poor house,	2 00
Samuel Dubbs, collector of Union 1853, his exonerations and Commissions,	13 56½
David Evans, collector of Londonderry 1853, his exonerations and commissions,	7 78
Abram Snowdon, collector of Cumberland Valley 1853, his exonerations and commissions,	16 66
Jacob Kifer, collector M. Woodb.y. 1853, his exonerations and commissions,	32 22
Isaac Kurfman, collector of Broadtop 1853, his exonerations and commissions,	5 94
Jacob Workinger, collector, South Woodbery 1853, his exonerations and commissions,	17 29
J. S. Ritchey, collector, West Providence 1853, his exonerations and commissions,	19 48
Elias Gump, collector of Colerain for 1853, his exonerations and commissions,	13 77
Elizabeth Puderbaugh on Judgment,	499 90
O. E. Shannon, bill of expenses out door pauper '53,	7 50
David Gordon bringing pauper to Poor House '53.	1 07
A. R. Crane, for Pork '53,	7 44
Dr. Scott, drugs and salary,	84 44
Samuel Imler, potatoes, '54,	5 00
Do Do. beef and pork,	7 97
John Lingenfelter part on check No. 82, 1854,	40 00
John Lingenfelter, check 118, '53,	10 00
Catharine Smith supporting out-door pauper '54,	6 00
John H. Rush, his salary for '54,	70 00
Discount on money,	2 50
Interest on checks,	73 59
Auditors for auditing accounts for 54,	15 00
	3149 57

We the undersigned, auditors of Bedford co. do hereby certify that we have examined the account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of the county of Bedford, and find the same correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of January, 1855.

John H. Barton,
John Alstadt,
Daniel Barley,
Auditors.

Attest—James M. Gibson, Clerk.

Amount due by Collectors for 1853.

H. Moore, Bedford Borough,	108 93
Moses Wisegarver, Bed. tp.	98 36¼
Jesse Dicken, Southampton,	22 08
Jos. Barkman, Monroe,	30 45
Henry Wilt, E. Prov.	13 82
John King, Hopewell,	99 37
James Clarke, Liberty,	9 82
Nathan Wright, St. Clair,	87 99
Andrew Horn, Napier,	90 11
George Frelegh, Harrison,	71 08
Tax due from Collectors for 1854.	
Samuel Shuck, Bedford Borough,	77 51
Charles Stuckey, Bed. tp.	153 94
David Ford, Broadtop,	12 16
Emanuel J. Diehl, Colerain,	134 23
A. Snowden, C. Valley,	150 88
James Fink, Hopewell,	49 28
Jacob Devore, Harrison,	78 28
John L. Hill, Juniata,	131 43
David Cipher, Liberty,	54 75
John Lowery, Londonderry,	60 16
Wm. O'Neal, Monroe,	102 42
Wm. Hull, Napier,	135 87
David Eshelman, E. Prov.	47 47
Solomon Williams, west Prov.	47 00
Frederick Barkhimet, St. Clair,	270 02
Jacob Corl, Union,	78 01
Wm. Iimes, Southampton,	29 82
Jacob Nicodemus, middle Wood.	451 99
J. S. Brumbaugh, south do.	56 70
	2761 13

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens, Boys, and Childrens, Boots and Shoes—Womens and Misses morocco, Seal and Calfskin Bootees and walking Shoes—received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Statement and report of J. W. LINGENFELTER, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from the 1st day of January, 1854, till the 1st day of January, 1855.

Cash from Wm Hartley Esq. for onions	37
H J Henderson for Flour	6 00
20 barrels of flour sold in Cumberland	135 00
12 do sold in the mill	72 00
2 barrels sold in Cumberland	13 50
Cash of Leany	3 00
Do of John Reighard for rye	1 00
Do of David Thomson	1 50
Do of Joseph Claar	2 25
Do Elizabeth Foster, wheat at sundry times	20 57
Do Hugh Moore for rye	3 75
Do Wm Whetstone for rye	2 25
Do Simon Dickerhoff for rye	1 87½
Do Wm Boocher for rye	1 50
Do Rev Phelps for rye	2 25
Do Solomon Reimund for Rye,	2 25
Do Capt Harmer for rye	1 50
Do Jacob Line for rye	1 50
Do George Leader for wheat	3 75
Do Nicholas Lyons for rye	4 75
Do James McMullin for flour	1 75
Do David Dreuning for corn	1 11
Do Leany four pigs	5 25
Do Leany on account of Plaster grinding	6 00
Do John Cessna and others for vegetables	5 37
Mrs Foster, Mrs Miller and others for butter	2 45
By amount expended for use of Poor and House of Employment from 1st January, 1854, till 1st January, 1855.	
Balance on last settlement	5 88
Paid Leany for pork	16 75
Samuel Vondersmith for pork	52 50
Do do rye	5 95
Do do butter	2 00
Do Mench	62½
Bacon, &c	3 00
Fisher carriage on flour to Cumberland 2 lots	15 25
Andy Amick sett of mall rings	50
Marketing, baskets and timothy seed	6 06½
Wood ladders	8 00
Chairs and apple butter	5 87½
Wm Millburn plough point	75
Steel and iron for same	25
Molasses and beets	4 50
Fat hog from Drover	5 25
Harkleroad for potatoes	1 20
Hay, apple-butter, &c	13 00
Fat sheep of Drover	2 50
Sundry goods use of Poor house	4 68
Solomon Sutter for dressing or steeling 3 axes	2 50
Turnips	1 87½
Mill rope in Cumberland and carriage	7 87½
Apple butter and Molasses	4 50
Nelson Davis shearing sheep	75
Do altering lambs	50
Drover for fat hog	6 50
E Norris bill blacksmithing	50
Bacon	5 00
Two lame sheep and bacon	8 85
Veal and marketing	4 75
Green and dried apples and lime	5 75
Mutton	3 00
Richey for beef	1 92
Lot of bacon and marketing	5 50
Apples, 2 Flitches and potatoes	6 75
Drover for sheep	3 00
Apple butter and quarter of beef	4 50
Washing horses (swelled sheath	1 50
Apple butter and bacon	7 25
Making 1600 rails	16 00
Cider, apples and altering hogs	4 94
Wm Herring for filing saw	25
Mrs. Walter for apple butter	3 00
Samuel Smith for long straw	3 50
5 gallons of molasses	3 12½
James Briggs for making six hundred rails	6 00
Do making 60 pannels post fence	15 00
Deducted off check	14 38

Statement of Poor House Mill from the 1st of January, 1854, till the 1st of Jan. 1855.

To amount of toll grain brought in by the mill as per monthly return.

	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Buckwheat
Jan. 1854, grain on hand,	11			4
February 7 returned	144	00	6	6
March 7	101	16	5½	3
April 4	95	39	5½	1
May 2	98	40	8	
June 6	98	36	13	
July 4	33	10	8	
August 1	34½	16	5	
September 5	47	36		
October 3	34	33		
November 7	45	26	4½	3
December 5	50	14	12	6
January 2, 1855,	52	8	10	2
	732	265	77	25

Amount of grain used in the Poor house and sold to sundry persons for cash and on accounts and for work done in repairs at mill and house.

Used in the Poor House	363	00	20	16
Horse feed		40		
Feed for beef cattle		25	5	
For hogs		60	42	
Sold Solomon Filler on account	3			
Samuel Deffibaugh on account		7	3	
George W Bowman	1			
G W Blymire		6		
Weisel and Foster	13½	2		
In Cumberland 22 barrels cash	110			
Samuel Stivers	5			
George Lysinger	18½	10½	0	3
John Foster	8	3	1	
Wm Crisman work at mill	10	0	0	0
Widow Claar keeping pauper	21	0	0	0
Michael Bannon on account	6	0	0	0
Mrs Smith keeping outdoor paup.	4	0	0	0
James M Gibson on account	9	3	0	0
David Stivers barrels	5	0	0	0
Sold in mill 12 barrels, cash	60	0	0	0
Nicholas Boor	7	0	0	0
Joshua Mower, work at mill &c	55	5	1	0
John James per Jacob Barnhart	15	0	0	0
John Snider	5	0	0	0
Samuel Carney cash	5	15	0	0
Jonathan Diehl unsettled	6	15	0	0
Miss Eliza Foster cash	13	0	1	0
John Reighart, cash in part	0	2	0	0
Samuel Vondersmith unsettled	0	9	0	0
Hugh Moore cash	0	5	0	0
David Thomson	0	2	0	0
Wm Whetstone per brother cash	0	3	0	0
Simon Dickerhoof cash	0	2½	0	0
Wm Boocher cash	0	2	0	0
Capt Harmer	0	2	0	0
Rev Phelps	0	3	0	0
Solomon Reimund	0	3	0	0
Nicholas Lyons	0	5	0	0
A R Craine unsettled	0	5	0	0
Job Mann	0	10	0	1½
Jacob Line cash	0	2	0	0
Joseph Claar	0	2	0	0
Jonathan Potts on account	0	5	0	0
Adam Little	0	3	0	0
David Drenning cash	0	0	1½	0
A King Esq unsettled	0	0	0	2
	713	257	74½	22½
Balance in mill	19	8	2½	2½
	732	265	77	25

A List shewing the number of Paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c. during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month, and the average number supported in the House during the year, also the number of out-door paupers supported and buried by the institution from the 1st of January, 1854, until the 1st of January, 1855.

	Admitted during month,	Discharged do	Eloped do	Died do	Children bound out	Males Rem. end of month	Females rem. do
In house Jan. 1, '54,						38	15
January,	11	8	1	1	0	39	15
February,	1	5	0	0	0	35	15
March,	7	1	0	0	0	40	16
April,	5	4	0	0	1	40	16
May,	7	9	0	1	2	31	20
June,	5	6	0	0	0	32	18
July,	2	2	0	1	0	33	17
August,	9	5	0	2	0	35	17
September,	8	3	1	1	0	34	21
October,	8	4	2	0	0	32	25
November,	3	8	0	0	0	30	22
December,	11	17	0	0	0	29	17
January 1, 1855,	77	72	4	6	3	410	219

making the average number of paupers in the house for the year 52 5-12, of whom four are colored, 2 males and 2 females. Five outdoor paupers, making the average 57 5-12. Also funeral and other expenses and medical bills were paid for 9 paupers who died in the county during the year and could not be removed to the poor house; also the bills were paid for board, attendance, and medical attendance for 13 paupers who lay sick at different times in different parts of the county during the year; also 327 way-faring persons were supported during the year with lodging, food, medicine, &c. There was remaining in the house 1st January, 1855, 29 male and 17 female paupers. Total 46.

Statement of the product of the Farm and Garden for year ending January 1, 1855.

177 bushels ears of corn; 85 bush Oats; 20 tons hay; 5 loads corn fodder; 1825 pounds pork; 1162 pounds of beef; 322 pounds of veal; 3 beef hides; 5 calf-skins; 192 pounds lard; 87 pounds of tallow; 320 pounds of butter; 40 bushels of apples; 2 barrels of cider; 1 barrel of vinegar; 5 barrels soft soap; 55 pounds hard soap. GARDEN—37 bush potatoes; 8 bush tomatoes; 6 bush beans; 3 bush onions; ½ bush small onions; 5 bush beets; 4 bush cabbage turnips; 1½ bush peas; 809 heads cabbage; 83 doz cucumbers; 2½ bbls sour crout; 1 barrel cucumber pickles; ½ barrel melon pickles.

Live stock on hand on the 1st January, 1855.

3 head work horses; 5 milch cows; 1 Durham bull; 40 head sheep and lambs; 1 brood sow; 12 shoats.

Feed for Live Stock.

12 tons hay; 4 tons of straw; 2 loads of corn fodder.

Vegetables, Provisions, &c.

15 bush potatoes; 3 do beets; 1 do cabbage turnips; 1 do large onions; ½ do small onions; 100 heads cabbage; 2 barrels sour crout; 1 barrel cucumber pickles; ½ do mellons; 2133 pounds pork; 1485 pounds of beef; 205 pounds of lard; 109 pounds tallow; 1 barrel vinegar; 2 barrels soft soap; 50 pounds hard soap.

Articles manufactured by the Matron in the Poor and House of Employment from the 1st January, 1854 till the 1st January, 1855:

37 pair mens' pants; 47 mens' shirts; 25 mens' roundabouts; 18 mens' vests; 39 womens' dresses; 21 do petticoats; 34 do chemise; 27 do aprons; 14 do nightcaps; 15 childrens' dresses; 8 chemies; 6 petticoats; 5 aprons; 6 night caps; 45 pair socks; 39 pair of stockings; 13 blankets; 18 sheets; 15

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens?"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Sears' Pictorial Works for 1855.—The attention of the reader is solicited to the advertisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial books issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These books have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughout the Union, and the three latest publications, "RUSSIA ILLUSTRATED," "CHINA AND INDIA," and "THRILLING INCIDENTS IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES," are in every way equal to the other works in point of attraction and interest. What he wishes to obtain is competent agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements for persons to embark in their disposal, and as they are of a high moral and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprize will risk little by sending to the publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

☞Catalogues containing full particulars forwarded to all parts of the country free of postage, on application.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

Notice to FARMERS.

A prime lot of little CLOVER-SEED warranted clean of Ripple, for sale by Samuel Barnhart at the Tavern of Valentine Steckman in Bedford. Feb. 16, 1855.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.; to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH,

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Dunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very full assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Overcoats, Cassimere and Cassinett Coats, Vests, &c., cheap, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Just received, a lot of *Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, &c., &c.*, which we offer on the most reasonable terms.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.

Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Just received a very large assortment of Cobb's series of School Books, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Merchants of Bedford County. We can supply them wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities in the cities. Our stock of miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., is also very extensive, and our facilities for procuring goods are such, that *any thing* ordered, if not already on hand, can be procured in a very short time.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.

Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17. 1854,—3m.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schell-burg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞ All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE

AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞ All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞ Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞ In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.

The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞ Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Thibet Cloths, &c., &c., of every color, just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by

Sept. 8, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

An Apprentice, to learn the Printing, Will be taken at the office of the Bedford Gazette on favorable terms.